

The Iowa Senate has passed to a third reading the bill prohibiting the sale of wine and beer.

Senator Brownlow, of Tenn., has had a paralytic stroke and been unable to attend to his Senatorial duties for some time.

Mr. Monroe introduced a joint resolution into the House on the 2d inst., that four brass cannons be given to the Akron Soldiers' Monument fund.

During the thunder shower of the 4th inst., a man while going home, from Kokoma, Ind., was struck by the fluid and killed, as was one of his horses, and his wife was struck blind. Such an occurrence is not common in winter.

Senator Thurman opposed the commitment of the Centennial bill to the Appropriation Committee on Friday last, on the ground that to do so would be to authorize an appropriation, and Congress had no such power.

The partial returns received from the New Hampshire election, which took place Tuesday, indicate that the Republicans have lost the State. The issues have been rather local than political, and the result creates little surprise.

A railway tunnel runs under the celebrated cemetery of Pere la Chaise in Paris. A few days ago, the vault of an arch fell for a distance of twenty feet, dragging down into the abyss the masonry contents of some forty tombs.

The report of the killing of ex-President Céspedes, by the San Quentin battalion, is confirmed. He was betrayed by a condemned negro as the price of his life, who led his captors to the place of his retreat, where he was found and shot.

The Cincinnati brewers complain that their business is greatly injured by the women's crusade. They threaten to organize for defense if the war continues. But there is nothing to fight against, but prayers and tears, and, peradventure, the Great Jehovah.

Hearing that his pastor intended to preach on the recognition of friends in heaven, a parishioner suggested that he should preach on the recognition of friends on earth, since he had been sitting in his pew twenty years without being recognized by the occupant of the next pew.

The Woodhull suit for libel upon Luther Chellis, has at length come to trial. It was on last week Friday. The bill of the sisters, up to this time, refused to stand by their longer, and they were given up to the officer of the court, and at the adjournment of the court, were removed to the Tombs.

A quit claim deed releasing the Howe Sewing Machine Company of Bridgeport from the mortgage made by President Stockwell to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New York was recorded Thursday in the town clerk's office of Bridgeport. The amount of the mortgage was \$1,170,000.

A dispatch at the Indian office, London, from Hon. George Campbell, lieutenant governor of Bengal, gives a most alarming report of the condition of the people in that presidency. He says fully 1,000,000 persons are starving to death in the district affected by the famine, and that all the poorer classes are beginning to feel the want of food.

The Ohio legislature, last week, passed the mining bill providing for a State Inspector of coal mines; also providing regulations for the ventilation of mines and other safeguards for the benefit and protection of miners. A much needed and important office, and if competently filled will prevent in some cases probably, the wholesale loss of life.

Thirty-five millions of dollars had been spent up to the 1st of last February by the British Government in measures for the alleviation of the sufferers by the Bengal famine. It is calculated that 3,000,000 of the people will have to be supported by the Government for three months. Premier Disraeli is understood to intend to meet this expense by appropriating thereto a part of the \$5,000,000 surplus which Gladstone left him.

The New York Tribune of the 9th learns by special cable dispatch that \$2,000,000 (\$15,000,000) of the 7 per cent. bonds of the New York & Erie Railway were put upon the London market the other day, and the loan was very favorably received there. This is understood to be an instalment of the \$40,000,000 loan which Mr. President Watson went abroad to negotiate for the Erie Company some months ago, and the bonds are said to be offered at 78 per cent. or \$78 for each \$100 gold bond, or rather each \$200 sterling bond.

President Grant urges Congress, in a special message submitted on the 2nd, to come to the aid of Philadelphia Centennial with all the legislation necessary to make it a national and international affair. He approves very warmly of the Exposition project. International Expositions have been held by three of the Great Powers of the earth, and now he thinks it is our turn. Our hundredth anniversary ought to be celebrated in this way, and Philadelphia is its fittest site, as it was there the Declaration of Independence was promulgated. His last remark is the best: Let us now, while there is time, take all the steps that are necessary to make the Exposition a complete success, or let its abandonment be decisive.

Mr. Garfield made an important speech on the 5th on the deficit with which Mr. Dawes started the country in his speech some time ago. He said Mr. Dawes' confessed mistakes of \$29,000,000 in calculating the expenses of the current year had taken the bottom out of his startling statements. Instead of being increased to \$318,900,000 from \$290,000,000, the expenses for the year would be reduced to \$270,000,000 if the House continued to stand by the Appropriation Committee in its retrenchments. He believes that the revival of public prosperity will enable the Government to go to the end of next year with its present sources of revenue; but, if such should not be the case, he is in favor of restoring some of the taxes the abolition of which has reduced the revenue.

Emperor William has written a letter in reply to the resolutions of the great meeting in London, in January last, expressing the sympathy of the English Protestants with him in his conflict with the Romish Church. He gives no signs of any faltering in the stern policy which has sent the Archbishop of Posen to prison and on the 14th in the face of a rioting population, closed the seminary of the Archbishop of Treves, who is also in prison, and stands ready to deal in the same way with any other ecclesiastic who transgresses the civil law. The Emperor says that the success of the Church would imperil the political and religious fruits of the Reformation. The struggle which he is continuing against its fatal domination was begun in early ages by the Emperor of Germany, and he intends to keep it up, in firm reliance upon God, and yet with full toleration for the religious rights of all his subjects. Upon this latter point the Emperor lays much stress, and insists that his policy is not a persecution of the Catholics, but a preservation of the independence of his Government from the encroachments of the Church.

The Senate on the 5th, by a close vote adopted the resolution for the appointment of a commission by the President to report on the liquor traffic of the United States, its extent, dangers, influence, money involved, etc., with the view, it is supposed, of federal legislation on the subject. An amendment proposed by Senator Bayard of Delaware, was added, providing that not all the members of the commission shall be in favor of prohibitory legislation or total abstinence. The object of this amendment is to enable the commission to hear both sides of the question before submitting their report to Congress. Messrs. Coffin and Carpenter both advocated the adoption of the amendment, and spoke of the greater weight the report would have coming from gentlemen holding opposite views than if made by persons biased altogether in favor of prohibitory legislation or total abstinence.

The re-districting scheme does not appear to meet with even uniform progress, notwithstanding the persistence of the friends who are charged with the delicate task of licking it into shape. A caucus was held at Columbus on the evening of the 10th, and the subject was wrestled with for three hours. A majority of the committee of seven appointed at a previous meeting reported a plan of re-districting which was opposed by Messrs. Haug and Newman, the minority of the committee. This plan adds Mahoning County to the Nineteenth district and makes the Eighteenth consist of Lorain, Medina, Summit and Portage. Leaves the Hamilton and Cuyahoga districts unchanged; makes the Third district of Preble, Butler, Warren, Clinton and Clermont. After a long discussion the report was disagreed to and a motion to adopt the original bill introduced by Mr. White was made, and after various unsuccessful efforts to amend, was agreed to. By this time it was ascertained that no quorum was present and the caucus adjourned until the next night when it is expected the work will have to be done over again.

According to the Reverend Bateman, Indian agent for the Pyramid Lake and Walker River reservations, Nevada, the two reservations have cost \$52,681 87 since 1871. Deducting agent's salary and old indebtedness, the five hundred Indians have cost about \$1,500 per month in excess of all the products of the farms, trout streams, and several tons of flour furnished by the military. According to the intelligent Chief Natchez, there are few or no Indians on the reservation during eight or nine months, in the year, and there are at least two hundred of the five hundred who never go near the reservations, but live on the charity of citizens. The agent has called for an investigation. He should have it.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.—The rapid development of the signal service of the bureau of weather telegrams has induced Professor Henry to turn over to the War Department the system of meteorological observations carried on for so many years by the Smithsonian Institution; and under an agreement to that effect, a circular has been lately issued requesting all former correspondents of the Institution to continue their observations and transmit them to the signal office, which promises the accustomed return in the way of meteorological publications, and so forth. This arrangement will without doubt give increased efficiency to the service, and at the same time will allow the Smithsonian to add to its work in other directions.

THE ADAMS LAW.—As the public attention is drawn to the subject of temperance and the suppression of tippling houses, the interest deepens in the question—what will our democratic Legislature do with this law which has proved so important in the way of crippling, and thus tending to the wiping out of the liquor traffic? petitions and remonstrances are pouring in upon the Legislature in a perfect avalanche, and they are having a good effect.

They are referred to the Temperance Committee, which by the way, might not inappropriately have its nomenclature changed to the "Whisky Committee," as we learn it is composed of five liquor men and two temperance men. This Committee had its report written out and ready for presentation two weeks ago, recommending the modification of the Adams Law, but the report has been withheld. The Committee is getting frightened. The crusade started it, and the remonstrances daily received are bewildering it so, it is almost at its wits end. If the crusade continues, and the petitions are kept up a little longer, danger will be very much lessened, for the question really hinges upon the report of this Committee. If the Committee recommends the amendment and a vote is forced, the chances are all in favor of the modification of the Law. A portion of the members stand ready to vote against any change in the law; a second party are anxious to vote for modifications; the third party do not want to touch the question, but if compelled to vote, they will do so, to amend.

Thus nearly everything depends on whether the Committee reports in favor of the amendment or not. At present, chances are against any report. The friends of temperance may, therefore, wait and hope.

A State Temperance Convention is to be held in Columbus soon, to which lady delegates will be sent from all parts of the State. Our Legislators will be entreated by this body not to repeal or modify the Adams Law.

The Republican papers are making a strong position against B. F. Butler, on account of the recent developments of his power and influence at the White House. There is no hesitation in denouncing him as too unscrupulous and unsafe to be trusted as a party leader. If he was content to occupy a subordinate position in the party, there would probably be little complaint. But he is not the man to accept a second position, anywhere. He is nothing unless he can lead. Whatever may be the object of his aim, success must follow. His firmness and energy, of course, arouse similar qualities of opposition, and when these are sharpened by defeat, as is usually the case, somebody must take the consequences—Butler or the party with which he is identified. If, as in the Boston Custom House case, the disappointment and hostility is apt to fall upon the party, and divisions and the frittering away of strength have a pernicious influence. But none of these things move Butler, and the natural course of remedy for the evil is to break him down. But this is no easy task. In most cases, he shows himself equal to his opponents. What will be the result of the evident intention to head him off, can hardly be foretold. That he can carry the Republican convention, and secure the nomination is hardly to be expected. But should he succeed in this, there is more hope of his carrying the vote at the polls. He has a good many Republican friends in the State, who with the aid of the Democrats, who it is thought will support him, may give him a tolerable look for success. Whether he will get the Democratic strength or not, probably depends upon the heat of the canvass, and how far the Republican press may carry their opposition. As old Fath or Ritchie used to say—*nous verrons*.

MILLARD FILLMORE, ex-President of the United States, died at his residence in Buffalo, New York, Saturday night last, we presume from the effects of paralysis, with which he was stricken some days ago. Mr. Fillmore was in his seventy-fourth year, having been born the first year of the century. Since his retirement from the Presidency, in 1853, he has lived a life of retirement from all political cares and strife. He rarely emerged except to take part in humanitarian or benevolent enterprise. He had resided in Buffalo for over thirty-five years, and was highly esteemed by his immediate neighbors, and in fact by all persons who were brought in contact with him. Out of respect to the memory of the ex-President both Houses of Congress adjourned on the 12th. In the House resolutions were passed commemorative of his private and public virtues and authorizing the appointment of a committee to attend his funeral on behalf of the House of Representatives. The obsequies were held at Buffalo on the 14th. Mr. Fillmore has but two surviving contemporaries in the politics of New York, in which he took an active part. These are Thurlow, Weed, and Gen. James Watson Webb. He has seen all others depart in their time.

Ohio, says the Cincinnati Commercial, claims to have produced Charles F. Brown (Arcturus Ward) and David R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby). That paper admits that Mr. Brown was born in Maine, but alleges that his writings, which first made him known to fame, were produced in Ohio—therefore, Ohio gave him to the world of letters. If does not state, however, that Mr. Locke is a native of New York State, leaving it to be inferred that he is an Ohioan. The Ohio papers claim T. Buchanan Reed, who, it is alleged, was an "underwood" writer of Pennsylvania.

THE ICE ON THE Saginaw River broke Monday last, to the great relief of the people. The ice was entirely free of ice as far as the eye could reach, with the exception of floating masses. Ferry-boats were to start on Wednesday. With the exception of 1869, when the ice moved out March 2, this is the earliest movement of ice on the Saginaw River for ten or more years. The probabilities are that the mills will start very early this season. A number of salt blocks are already in operation.

Spain—Madrid, March 4.—The reported success of the Carlists have aroused the national spirit of the people, who are now coming to the aid of the Government in its efforts to crush the insurrection. Contributions of money and clothing are pouring in at all theatres in the city have given performances in aid of the cause. Telegrams have been received from the provincial authorities offering moral and material support. The latest advice from Bilbao reports that the Carlists keep up their bombardment. About two hundred shells are thrown into the city daily.

Warden Burr, of the Ohio Penitentiary says that an examination of the records of that establishment as to the personal habits of those who come there, shows the following as the result: Out of 1,438 men (women not included) who have been received into the prison since it has been under my charge, 948 were temperate, 118 moderate drinkers, and 50 beer drinkers, leaving 181 who claimed to be temperate.

The records of this and every other prison in the land, show conclusively that a large majority of the inmates are those who have grown up without any proper moral training. They were educated in saloons and dram-shops; followed by the example of the frequenters of such places it was there that they contracted those habits that made them thieves, burglars, robbers and pick-pockets. The fact that there are such, is the legitimate fruit of the training, they received in these schools of vice. If you have occasion to seek an interview with any gentleman of character, standing and repute do you think of going to a saloon to look for him? Is that the place where you expect to find any pure, upright, honest man? But if the people of your city are on the lookout for a thief, a blackleg, or a criminal of any sort, are not these the very first places where they set their watch, and where in all probability, they will find him? The fact that there are such, is the legitimate fruit of the training, they received in these schools of vice.

THE WAR upon President Grant and his administration, is unceasing, fierce and unrelenting. The Cincinnati Commercial and the whole tribe of so-called Independent papers, indulge in charges of avarice, corruption and other sins, very much of the character of that here set forth, and met by the Washington Republic. We give it as a sample of the truthfulness of most of these machinations, and as an evidence of the moral tone that sways these journals and contributors, we suppose, to their Pharisaical purity.

FACTS vs. FICTIONS.—In a recent issue of the Cincinnati Commercial, a so-called Independent journal, the following statements, among others, are made: The family of Postmaster General Creswell are accused of driving a blind \$1,700 span of horses recently purchased with money taken from the contingent fund of the Post Office Department.

The fact is, that the family of the Postmaster General never uses, but do use their own private carriage and horses, bought with the money of, and owned, by Mr. Creswell; consequently the above statement is wholly untrue.

2d. And not being a self-man, Mr. Creswell is credited with providing carriages for five of his chief assistants.

THE FACT.—But one carriage is kept by and at the cost of the Post Office Department, which is used for official business by the Postmaster General and all of his chief assistants on occasion may require, so that this statement of the Commercial is also untrue.

3d. About two years ago Postmaster General Creswell allowed the purchase, out of the contingent fund, of a horse and wagon, and the mail of Congress, was between the Capitol and post office.

THE FACT.—No horse or wagon has ever been purchased or used for such purpose by the Post Office Department, nor has the mail for Congress ever been carried between the post office and the Capitol by the Post Office Department, or any of its agents.

4th. Very soon it was found necessary to hire a horse and buggy for the man who carried notices of the non-payment of postage.

THE FACT.—No person is or has been employed to deliver such notices, consequently there was no such use for a horse and buggy, and none was purchased for such purpose.

5th. This was followed by other purchases of horses and carriages for the stable was leased for the shelter of this property and a man hired to take care of it.

THE FACT.—No other horses or carriages have been purchased by the Department, and the only foundation for the statement as to the stable is, there is a small stable attached to a building occupied by a portion of the clerks in the Department, and the Department horses are kept therein because it is cheaper than to hire them boarded at a livery stable.

The article in the Cincinnati Commercial, from which the foregoing extracts are taken, contains many other statements equally devoid of truth; but these are given as specimen bricks, and for the purpose of showing that the statements of the Commercial are unworthy of credit.

Gen. Butler has prepared a bill to reassert the franking privilege. It will enable members of Congress and the Departments of the Government to do public business with the people at the public expense. During the session of Congress, and for thirty days before and after, any written, printed, or other matter which Congress has ordered to be distributed is to be carried through the mails free. The country newspapers are allowed to go free within the county of publication.

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The Temperance Bill.

At Home.—The meeting of the friends of temperance called for Wednesday evening at Haskell's Hall, was gathered at Smith's Opera House. The numbers were very large, and filled the house, gallery and all, and quite a number of ladies came on the stage. The meeting was opened by calling H. L. Morriss to the chair, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Morriss. After a few words from the chairman, Mr. C. E. Bolton, of Cleveland, addressed the assembly briefly, producing an excellent feeling. He gave way to Mr. H. B. Foss, also of Cleveland, who took an effective view of the liquor question, and made telling points. At the close of his address, a resolution was offered by Mr. C. E. Bolton, for the choice of permanent officers of the organization, and the following gentlemen were elected: H. L. Morriss, President, JAMES REED, Secretary, and M. G. DICK, Treasurer, and empowering these to nominate any other officers or committees that may be hereafter required.

Millersburg, one of the worst whisky holes in the region, had a gala day on the 10th, over the first success of the women in the work of wiping out the evils of the liquor traffic. John Korns, proprietor of the billiard hall made an unconditional surrender, and poured out all his liquors to the amount of several hundred dollars, and signed the pledge amid the ringing of bells, shouting of men, laughing and crying of the women. One step toward the redemption of Millersburg. Such a time was never known since the era of its existence. For three long weeks the ladies have worked, and their efforts are thus crowned with these first fruits of victory.

Mr. Korns has much credit for the sacrifice he could ill afford to make. The most intense excitement prevailed, and tears of happiness were shed. Painesville has made a good beginning. The leading citizens of the place are taking an earnest hold. One hundred and fifty ladies met in the Methodist church on the 10th. Mrs. C. E. Bolton had charge of the meeting. After singing, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Daily, short and effective addresses were delivered by Mrs. Bolton, Revs. Yeomans, Peters and others. The men were then requested to withdraw and the women then discussed plans for future operations. The result was that a Woman's Union Temperance Association was formed; and nearly every lady in the audience by rising, signified her intention of membership. Without further action, the meeting adjourned until the next day.

Warren, another neighboring town, has embarked in the work with great enthusiasm. Multitudes gathered on the 11th, in one of the churches, while others assembled at the court house. The feeling was a common one, and sympathy shown by the rising of the entire companies, when asked for a demonstration. The ladies had circulated pledges which had been signed by more than one thousand persons. A union mass meeting was called to assemble the next day. A Union League was formed, and stock to the amount of \$2,000 subscribed. The Warren brewery has suspended to watch the current of events.

Rowdism was attempted at Warren to intimidate and drive off the ladies who began their rounds of the saloons on Wednesday, but the authorities, and even some of the saloon men themselves, interfered to protect the ladies. Public sentiment is with them.

At Dayton the worst description of indecency and insult was heaped upon the ladies, which the police for some reason failed to prevent. The temperance sentiment of the city was aroused, and large gatherings were drawn together in consequence of these demonstrations of the rowdies; great excitement filled the city.

The Chicago Tribune, has recently been called to account for admitting into its columns an advertisement of the New York Herald personal type, as is considered. The Tribune, assuming it to be an advertisement, but the redoubt press of that city made a most ruthless onslaught for the indecency of the thing. The Tribune retorts, and backs back upon the religious press the charge, substantiated by quotations, of publishing advertisements of quick nostrums, and bogus lottery-schemes, etc. It is not a little gratifying to witness this merited rebuke of the religious press. No one at all familiar with much of the advertising matter of some of our leading religious journals, can fail to see that there is a close resemblance over their columns. It looks as if then they were utterly greedy of the dime the moral soundness and purity of their readers. We are hopeful that it may lead to greater scrutiny the matter, with a religious endorsement, is so freely admitted to the family circle. A circular from one of these religious papers was sent us a while ago, which offered the paper at \$2.50 and a circumlocution for each new subscriber. The falsity of the thing, is in the fact that the circums could be bought for 20 or 25 cents.

THE PRESIDENTS.—Of the first seven Presidents of the United States, four were from Virginia, two of the same name from Massachusetts, and one from Tennessee. All but one were sixty-six years old on leaving the office, having served but one term who have been sixty-six years of age at the end of another. Three of the seven died on the 4th of July, and two of them on the same day and year. Two of them were on the sub-committee of three that drafted the Declaration of Independence, and they were all on the same day and year, on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and just half a century from the day of the Declaration. The names of three of the seven in son, yet none of them transmitted his name to a son. The initials of the names of two of the seven are the same; the initials of two others are the same. The remaining one, who stands alone in this particular, stands also alone in the love and admiration of his countrymen and of the civilized world—Washington. Of the first five, only one had a son, and that son was also President. Neither of the Presidents who had sons was elected for a second term.

Alex. H. Stevens, of Ga., is so feeble in health that he is now unable to take part in Congressional proceedings.

DEATH OF SENATOR SUMNER.—The death of the Massachusetts Senator occurred at Washington on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The cause is supposed to have been the excitement occasioned by his recent Senatorial duties. He was conscious to the last, and his sufferings are said to have been very severe. He was in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue objects to any further reduction of the clerical force of his office, claiming that the business of the bureau will not admit of it, and that it has already borne all the reduction it can stand, there being between December 1, 1866, and December 1, 1873, a reduction of over five thousand persons.

Ex-President Bacz, of San Domingo, put under arrest by David Hatch, in New York, as noticed last week, has applied to have the order of arrest vacated, denying jurisdiction of the court over him, and claiming that his conduct, in the capture, trial and sentence of Hatch, was the proper exercise of his official duty. He has been liberated.

Ashtabula news of the latest date says nothing about the capture of the King, announced a few days ago. The British General Goudie said his surrender and set out on their return without any molestation from the natives, who with their King, had fled. Gen. Woolsey remained at Commaicah a few days to conclude a treaty of peace sued for by the Ashantes.

The ladies are not slow to take advantage of the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in their behalf. The eligibility of women to seats upon the educational board, has thus been asserted and affirmed by numerous fairs throughout the State by the township March elections. But to this advantage in the old Bay State, California has passed a bill recognizing the same eligibility.

The Butler and anti-Butler parties are actively specializing upon the campaign for Governor in Massachusetts next fall. Of course G. Butler intends to be a candidate, and the question among his opponents is who will be the best to nominate against him. Within the last few days the name of Henry L. Pierce has been prominently mentioned as the regular candidate of the Republican party against Butler. Gen. Butler appears so confident of being able to secure the nomination next fall, that he is not particular who the candidate may be against him.

Postmaster General Creswell has sent Congress a full statement of the facts and figures of the postal card system. The total annual cost between New York and Washington is \$147,000, and would be increased to \$308,033 if the demands of the railroads for more compensation were complied with. Between New York and Boston, it would be increased thereby to \$303,000 from \$167,278. The system of carrying the mails, and arranging and distributing letters in transit, is considered by Mr. Creswell to have grown to be a necessary, and its discontinuance is not to be thought of, as any other way of doing the same business would be much more troublesome and expensive.

St. Louis has had a great deal of trouble in trying to raise the social evil to the plane of a recognized and licensed business, but a bill now before the Missouri Legislature proposes another not less arduous task. In place of the law to repeal the law relating to this criminal commerce, a bill has been introduced to suppress it. It subjects all keepers and inmates of houses of ill fame, and all who frequent them as well, to exemplary fines and imprisonment, and to arrest without a warrant, by any officer, on the demand of any person. There is another provision, which provides for the publication of the names and the diseases of all men and women alike, whom vice compels to seek special medical attention.

The upper House in the Pennsylvania Assembly has passed a bill for regulating the salaries of members of the Legislature, which the Pittsburgh Telegraph says seems fair enough. Perhaps it is, but how will the members of the Ohio Legislature view the matter, looking from their official salary standpoint, just over the line into the Kentucky State? The bill provides that the salaries of the General Assembly shall be one thousand dollars for each regular and adjourned general session, not exceeding one hundred days, and ten dollars per diem for time necessarily spent after the expiration of the one hundred days, provided that such time shall not exceed fifty days at any one session, and ten per diem for each adjourned or special session and mileage to and from their homes at each regular, adjourned or special session at the rate of twenty cents per mile. This scale will enable Legislators to stretch out their salaries to five months, for which they will receive fifteen hundred dollars.

The salaries of the chief clerks of the Senate and House are increased from two thousand to two thousand and five hundred. The compensation of the assistant clerks remains unchanged. Two salaries are to be added to the regular salaries of the clerks at regular or adjourned sessions and during the recess.

A correspondent of the Rochester (N. Y.) Union and Advertiser endeavors to explain the so-called spirit-trance of Miss Bonney, who died in her efforts to establish the doctrine of the Resurrection, on the hypothesis of cataplexy. In support of this theory he relates several cases of complete cataplexy, one of which is surprising. Within three miles of Churchville, Monroe Co., N. Y., is a Miss Eliza Randall, who has been in a cataplectic condition for ten years. Her first indication of brain disease was slight insomnia, followed by a sleep of three years, during which period she never awaked. Food placed in her mouth was mechanically swallowed without mastication. In the years 1869 and 1870 she woke for a few moments once every four weeks, but since the latter year has remained sleeping, gaining flesh, and improving in appearance. The writer takes the ground that slight cataplexy is capable of voluntary production. This theory he applies to Miss Bonney's case, and thinks it a rational explanation. It is a singular fact, with all the opportunities for scientific investigation, the phenomenon of sleep has not yet been accounted for. The latest theory, that sleep is a normal condition, and wakefulness the result of volition, appears to accord somewhat with the writer's views. The account he gives of Miss Randall's condition is interesting.

Wheels for Vehicles.—W. W. Crane, Thompsons City.

Sw Filling Device.—A. Durant, Woodyard.

Crutch.—G. Frantz—Clark Co.

Method of Treating the Short Iron for Rolling.—T. J. Jamies, Newburg.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GROCERIES, FAMILY SUPPLIES, &c.

How You Can Do It?

Save Your Money!

Don't be Sated any longer!

The old style of Buying and Selling Groceries is Played Out with us. CASH is the only TRUE principle on which to do Business, as within the last few weeks we have worked a wonderful and marvelous change. Hundreds of people a month ago never thought that GROCERIES could be sold at such

Marvelous Low Prices.

We Sell Only For CASH!

We are here to sustain the CASH SYSTEM AND ITS ADVANTAGES AMONG YOU.

We Mean Business,

REMEMBER

WE SELL ONLY FOR CASH!

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

FOR CASH

the following goods at cost:

BUFFALO ROBES

MEN, YOUTH & BOYS

OVER COATS

"CHITCHLEY REEFERS"

BEAVER SUITS

LADIES' FURS

WOOLIE SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR

BOOK, CHITCHLEY & FUR

GLOVES.

KNIT JACKETS,

WOOLEN SOCKS

WINTER CAPS & SCARFS.

EDWARD G. PIERCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS!

E. H. GILKEY

ASHTABULA, OHIO.

BLACK ALPACAS, AND MOHAIRS.

PONGEES, BRILLIANTINES

TEHRAN CLOTHS & LUSTERS

In all new shades,

GRAY SEIGES, CAMEL

In Navy blue, and olive green,